TWENTY PERSONS WOUNDED.

THE ANARCHIST WHO THREW THE EX-PLOSIVE CAPTURED IN THE STREET

BY POLICEMEN.

ONE OF THE OFFICERS SHOT BY HIM.

THE HOTEL TERMINUS, IN THE CAFE OF WHICH THE OUTRAGE WAS COMMITTED, ROCKED BY THE EXPLOSION-THE MISCREANT GIVES HIS NAME AS EDEON BRE-TON, AGED TWENTY-THREE-

EXULTING IN THE HOPE THAT HE KILLED SOME OF THE BOUR-

Paris, Feb. 12.-Edéon Breton, twenty-three years old, threw a bomb in the cafe of the Hotel Terminus, at the St. Lazare railway station, this evening. The bomb exploded in the middle of the room and wounded twenty persons.

An instrumental concert began in the cafe, which is on the ground floor of the hotel, at 8 o'clock A little before 9 o'clock a pale, thin young man, with a light, pointed beard, paid for a drink which he had taken at a table in the middle of the room, and started to go out. When near the door he turned suddenly, drew a bomb from his coat, and threw it toward a group of persons who had sat next to him. The bomb struck an electric light fixture, then fell on a marble table and exploded.

The great hotel and station were rocked by the shock. The mirrors, windows and door were blown to atoms. The ceiling and floor were rent, and the walls were cracked. A dense, offensive smoke filled the café for four minutes, and in the obscurity the bomb-thrower escaped. When the smoke cleared away, it was found that five persons were severely wounded and that fifteen had slight injuries. The bomb had been filled with bullets and rough bits of iron, which had furniture and walls and inflicted

the wounds. leaving the cafe, the bomb-thrower After leaving the cafe, the bomb-thrower started down the street on a run. Three policemen had just passed in an onnibus when the explosion occurred. They were going on duty, and jumped to the street the moment they saw the fustitive. The young man turned on them as they called to him to stop, and fired five shots. Policeman Poisson fell badly wounded in the side. Policeman Lenoir and Bigot, however, continued the pursuit and, with the help of Policeman Barbes and a waiter named Tissier, overpowered and arrested the bomb-thrower, they took him to the police station in the Rue de Moscou, where he gave his name and age. The Prefect of Police, M. Laurent, Chief Secretary to M. Dubost, Minister of the Interior, and several other high officials were summoned to the station and the examination of the prisoner was begun, Police Commissary Gavrel taking the evidence.

United Press correspondent was admitted the United Press correspondent was admitted the Rue de Moscou Police Office soon after e arrest. Breton sat handcuffed between two licemen. He showed the effects of his hasty ght and the tussle with the police. Other-se he looked calm and comfortable. The re-ival of his outside coat had revealed a collar-se flannel shirt and the general garb of a moval of his outside coat had revealed a collarless flannel shirt and the general garb of a
workingman. In his pockets the police had
found a pair of brass knuckles, a dagger, a
Swedish knife, a six-chambered revolver, a gold
haif-louis, two franc pieces, eleven sous and a
small silver locket containing a lock of brown
hair tied with a ribbon. At first he refused to
talk, telling the police that it was their business
to find out who he was. After giving his name
and age, he again became silent. Finally he
added that he was a cabinet-maker, and had
arrived in Paris from Marsellies this morning.
"Yes, I am an Anarchist!" he exclaimed irately
fin response to reliterated questions, "and the
more of the bourgeoisie I killed the better it
would please me."

Meantime the sound of the explosion, the Meantime the sound of the wounded had atsmoke, and the cries of the wounded had at-tracted a great crowd to the Hotel Terminus. Drs. Sereno, Bouffe and Thysun offered their services. They obtained bandages and drugs from a nearby apothecary, and dressed the wounds of the injured, some of whom had been carried to rooms in the hotel, others to the drug stores in the neighborhood.

wounds of the injured, some of whom had been carried to rooms in the hotel, others to the drug stores in the neighborhood.

At 11 o'clock only an incomplete list of the injured could be obtained. It was as follows: M. Borde, both legs pierced by bullets and pieces of fron; Mme. Le Blanc, of No. 24 Rue d'Amsterdam, shinbone fractured; Mme. Le Blanc's brother, ear split and body bruises; unidentified man, wounded in the intestines by a flying piece of marble; Messrs, Danne, Vanheet, Poquet, Foubert, Raymond and Laustan, cut or torn by fragments of marble or glass.

The fragments of the bomb indicate that it was a tin box, perhaps, a sardine box. The explosive contained a chloritic powder.

An eye-witness of the capture of Breton described it as follows: "As Policeman Poisson fell Breton stumbled, but he saved himself, and almost instantly fired again at the crowd of pursuers behind the other policeman. A woman sank, dangerously wounded, to the pavement. Breton continued to flourish his revolver after he had emptied it. A policeman struck him in the face violently with the flat of his sabre, and Breton fell, but only to rise and struggle fiercely when the policemar laid hands on him. It was only with difficulty that the police prevented the crowd from lynching him."

The police say that four persons who were passing the hotel Terminus when the explosion occurred were severely injured. One of the four may die before morning.

HIT THE JUDGE WITH A BIT OF BREAD. A CONVICTED ANARCHIST CAUSES EXCITEMENT IN A PARIS COURT-SWITZERLAND TO

of the many arrested in the course of the recent police raids on Anarchist haunts, was convicted to-day of having explosives in his possession. The judge sentenced him to four months' imprisonment. Boisson stood in a defiant attitude while sentence was heing pronounced upon him. As the judge closed, the prisoner, who had a large piece of bread in his hand, threw the bread at the judge, the missile striking him on the nose. As Boisson threw the bread he shouted, addressing his remarks to the Court and the court attendants: "You are a crowd of pigs. We will blow you all up. Long live Anarchy." of the many arrested in the course of the recent

Anarchy."
e act of the prisoner created for a time great The act of the prisoner created for a time great excitement in the court, many of those present thinking the piece of bread was a bomb.

Berne, Feb. 12.—The Federal Council has decided to expel from Switzerland thirteen men who are suspected of being Anarchists. Among the number are Glovanti Ottino, who comes from Turin; Rossi, from Milan, and Cavachinni, from Mantua. All the others are Germans or Austrians. The passage to England of the expelled men will be paid by the Government.

THE GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSALS AS TO SILVER NOT YET DECIDED ON-"THE TIMES" ON

London, Feb. 12.-Though there was an uncertain tone in the bar silver market to-day, the price made an advance of %d. an ounce. At the close of the market on Saturday the price was 29%d. Early in the day the market showed a disposition to advasce, and at the close the price had reached 20%d. In the House of Commons to-day Edward Gour-

ley asked if the Government of India intended levy an import duty on silver in bars or coined.

G.-E. Russell, Parliamentary Secretary of the India office, replied that all the proposals relating to taxation in India would be announced in the annual budget. The proposals for the coming year

In an article reviewing India's trade returns, "The Times" denies that the closing of the Indian mints to silver has been proved to be a failure. "Neverto silver has been proved to be a failure. "Nevertheless," adds the writer, "the most ardent advocate of the change will be unable to claim it as a success. If the success be ultimately obtained, however, it will be dearly paid for by handlcapping India's industrial exports to silver-using countries and by the diminution of the balance of trade from which her gold obligations to England are discharged." "The Times" understands that Lord Kimberley resolved to defer action until the present experiment shall have been fairly tried. Nothing short of a resolution of the House of Commons will induce him to reopen the mints. Moreover, he is determined to carry out the sales of bills weekly at market rates. He will not consent to any import duty on silver, with the object of upholding the proces.

BOMB IN A PARIS HOTEL. BATTLE IN RIOGRANDE DOSUL

REPORTED DEFEAT OF PEIXOTO'S FORCE WITH 250 KILLED AND WOUNDED.

THE STATE OF SIEGE AT RIO LIKELY TO BE PROLONGED-THE FIGHTING AT ARMACAO.

London, Feb. 12.-A dispatch from Rio Janeiro says: "It is reported that the existing Cabinet crisis is likely to cause the prolongation of the state of siege. The insurgents are solidly established on Ilha Raza. Dispatches from Santos say that an insurgent force has debarked at Iguape, and is marching upon Sao Paulo. A dispatch from Rio Grande do Sul says that the Government forces have recently lost a battle in the interior of that province. It is said that 250 Government soldiers were killed or wounded and that a large quantity of arms and ammu-

and that a large quantity of arms and ammunition were taken by the insurgents."

Montevideo, Feb. 12.—A distatch dated at Rio Janerio on February 9 says: "The insurgents attacked Armacao at 4 o'clock this morning. Their launches carried a strong force from Conseleao to the lauding place in half an hour. The attacking party was not discovered until the officers began to land their men. There was heavy firing for some time, and then the Government troops retreated, leaving forty men and five officers captives and six officers and fifty or sixty men dead on the field. Between 4:30 and 5 o'clock about 1,000 Government troops were brought up to the aid of the garrison, and the combined forces advanced under a heavy fire from the machine and Krupp guns on Caju Island. Admiral da Gama called into action more troops from Conceicao and brought his Island. Admiral da Gama called into action more troops from Conceicao and brought his launches and the warship Liberdade near shore.

The Government troops lost heavily. Their advance was stopped and as they had begun to run short of ammunition, they were soon yielding ground to the insurgents. The attacking force pressed forward until within 1,000 yards of Armacao, but was eventually withdrawn, as the Government troops were constantly receiving re-inforcements. The Liberdade and the launches, aided by the Aquidaban, kept back the garrison while the insurgents were embarking. The

mained uninjured.

Before noon the insurgents had left the mainhand, after spiking the guns of the Armacao battery. The insurgents lost between fifty and sixty killed and wounded. Among the dead were five officers. The Government force is supposed to have lost about 150 privates and fifteen officers. Admiral Da Gama is said to have been wound in the neck and arm, but neither inture is dangerous.

jury is dangerous.

Had it not been for the arrival of Government reinforcements the victory of the insurgents would have been complete. The superiority of the enemy's numbers discouraged the insurgent marines. The Government has strongly reinforced the Nictheroy garrison.

The German bark Nanny, Captain Muller, ar le Janeiro. Captain Muller said that while he was lying in the harbor of Rio the ship was frequently lying in the harbor of Rio the ship was frequently struck by stray shots. One day, while he was walking in the streets of Rio, in company with a Captain Harburg, a spent ball hit Captain Harburg in the knee. One night, when the bark was anchored off the end of a pier, Captain Muiler, who was on deck, struck a match to read the address of a letter which had been handed to him. At once a shower of bullets rattled about the vessel, striking the rail and the binnacle. The people on shore evidently thought the light was in one of Da Gama's launches.

MR. GLADSTONE'S NEW MOVE.

REPORT THAT HE INTENDS TO APPEAL TO THE COUNTRY WITHIN A MONTH.

TO DROP THE PARISH COUNCILS AND EMPLOY ER'S LIABILITY BILLS-THE LIBERALS AND THE LORDS-CHAMBERLAIN WILL AD-

-THE COMMONE AGAIN

IN SESSION. London Feb 12 - A meeting of the Cabinet was held at the official residence of Mr. Gladstone in Downing-st, to-day, prior to the reassembling of

the House of Commons. It is stated that Mr. Gladstone proposes to drop the Parish Councils bill and the Employers Liability, bill, and to make an appeal to the country within a month.

After the Cabinet Council ended to-day, the Executive Committee of the National Liberal Federation obtained permission to put a reso lution before the annual meeting of the Federation, declaring that no further mischievous meddling by the House of Lords shall detract from the work of charter reform which the representative house is authorized to carry out.

It is reported that the delegates will be asked to approve a resolution declaring that the continuance of a house of hereditary legislators has become intolerable, and that the House of Lords has been allowed to exist too long.

The meeting of the National Liberal Federation in Portsmouth opened to-day. Robert Spence Watson, the president, said in his introductory address that he rejoiced in the recent conduct of the Peers. They had acted in the manner best calculated to bring to the front the question, not of mending them, but of ending them. The day for forgiving the iniquities of the Peers, even if they should repent, had gone. Loud appiause greeted this declaration of principles.

The Liberal and Radical Union, at its meeting to-day, passed a resolution denying the right of the House of Lords to return to the country the bills passed by the House of Commons. The resolution also condemned the institution of the upper house as a danger to the State.

The Duke of Devonshire, leader of the Liberal Unionists, has called a meeting of his parliamentary party for thursday. This meeting will be asked to decide whether or not the party shall support Lord Salisbury against the Commons. Joseph Chamberlain, Liberal Unionist leader in the Commons, will advise the Peers to surrender rather than provoke the decisive conflict.

The House of Commons met to-day pursuant to the adjournment had on January 12. The best calculated to bring to the front the question,

The House of Commons met to-day pursuant The House of Commons met to-day pursuant to the adjournment had on January 12. The business transacted was entirely formal. There was only a thin attendance of members in the body of the House, but the lobbies were well filled. The members expect that to-morrow the Government will make a declaration rejecting the amendments made by the House of Lords to both the Parish Councils and Employers' Liability bills.

bility bills. SIX HUNDRED LIVES REPORTED LOST. BRAZILIAN TRANSPORT ITAIPU, SAID TO HAVE BEEN RAMMED BY THE REPUBLICA, GOING DOWN WITH ALL ON HOARD.

Lisbon, Feb. 12.-The British steamer Iberia, rom South American ports, arrived here to-day. She sailed from Rio Janeiro on January 28, and brings advices to that date. According to these advices, which came from insurgent sources, the insurgent cruiser Republica 1 ad ome up with the Government transport Itaiju, waich was conveying 600 troops and munitiors to Santos. The Republica is said to have ranmed the Itaipu, cutting her down below the water adde. The transport, it is asserted, filled almost instantly and went down, carrying every one on board with her.

The insurgents had fortified the islands of Conceicao, Moncangue and Vianna and were preparing to attack Nictheroy simultaneously with the dispatch of a land force from Sejetiba Bay, twenty-five miles from Rio Janeiro, to attack the capital from the rear.

There is every probability that the yellow fever season will be a bad one. The bay's crowded with shipping. The insurgents are preventing the sanitary authorities from obtaining lime with which to fight the disease.

with her passengers, was reported in a dispatch sent from Buenos Ayres on February 2 to have been captured by the insurgents. It may be this report which gave rise to the rumor of her sinking.

ADVOCATING FREE TRADE FOR FRANCE. Paris, Feb. 12.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Jules Charles Roux, a well-known manu-facturer of Marsellles, a member of the Triounal of Commerce and Chamber of Commerce of that city, made a speech in opposition to the corn tay proposals of the Government. He declared that the acceptance of these proposals would lead to the destruction of French commerce and would increase the price of bread, which was already much higher the price of bread, which was already much higher the price of bread, which was already much higher the price of the pric

statistics showed that since a protective policy had been adopted there had been a yearly falling of of 2,000,000 tons in the amount of freight carried in France. This policy was a suicidal one, and he urged that the Government return to some form of free trade.

RUMOR THAT THE OBDAM IS LOST. BUT SHE LEFT THE DUTCH COAST, OFF WHICH THE DISASTER IS REPORTED TO HAVE OCCURRED. ON FERRUARY S.

don, Feb. 12.-A dispatch from Amsterday the Netherlands. The Rotterdam agents of the Netherlands-American Steam Navigating Company, which owns the Obdam, speak of the rumors as ridiculous. They say that the Obdam called at Boulogne on February 3, and could not possibly have been off the Dutch coast within the last few days.

vessel of 2,277 tons, and was built at Belfast in 1880. She sailed from Rotterdam for New-York on Pebruary 3. As she is a thirteen-day boat in winter, she will be due here the last of this week.

THE CZAR MAY LIVE IN THE CRIMEA. CLIMATE OF ST. PETERSBURG DOES NOT AGREE WITH HIS HEALTH.

London, Feb. 12.-The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Central News says: "Upon the advice of his physician, Dr. Sacherjin, the Czar will make his per-manent residence in the Crimea, or Kieff, as the St. Petersburg climate does not agree with his health."

A THIRD SCHEME OF FRAUD.

TAMMANY VERSATILITY AT ELECTION

CRIMES SHOWN.

TRIAL OF DENNIS J. BUCKLEY, ONE OF JUSTICE DIVVER'S LIEUTENANTS, IN THE COURT

Tammany's versatility in election fraud is being strikingly exemplified in the cases now on trial before Judge Barrett in the Court of Over and Terminer. The third of these was begun yesterday, and it revealed a method of crime entirely different from those practised in the two previous cases. The many trials still to come will doubtless develop many other novelties in schemes for a dishonest ballot and an unfair count.

The present defendant is Dennis J. Buckley one of Police Justice Divver's lieutenants in the Hd Assembly District. He was one of the board of inspectors of the Eighteenth Election District of the Hd Assembly District, his associates being Joseph F. Anderson, Republican, and Fargal J. Gallagher, Democrat. All three were indicted. Assistant District-Attorney Wellman had expected to try Gallagher first, but anhad expected to try Gallagher first, but an-nounced to Judge Barrett that the witnesses for the people in this case had suffered a remark-able lapse of memory since they told their stories to him three weeks ago. Now he was unable to get them to recollect any of their testimony. Therefore he first called that of Buckley.

THE DEFENCE OVERRULED. William F. Howe objected to this change of plan. Mr. Howe, with Edward F. Walsh, has been retained to defend Buckley. Doubtless Tammany leaders were beginning to be alarmed over the rapid succession of the convictions obtained by Mr. Wellman of guilty election inspectors. It was necessary to make a strong fight for Buckley. District-Attorney Fellows had assigned George Gordon Battle, one of his assistants, to aid Mr. Wellman,

Judge Barrett decided that as all the cases were on the calendar, the prosecuting attorney could chose any one he pleased, so the trial of Puckley was begun. Most of the day was spent in getting the jury, which consists of the following: Jacob Ash, clerk, No. 790 Lexington-ave.; Mandeville Odell, carpenter, No. 231 East One-hundred-and-fifteenth-st.; Ralph R. Geist, men's furnishing goods, No. 229 East One-hundred-and-twenty-fourth-st.; William Walker, No. 2 Madison-ave.; Charles E. Bemis, calico twenty-fourth-st.; William Walker, No. 2 Madison-ave.; Charles E. Bemis, callco printer, No. 102 West Seventy-fifth-st.; Eli Samuels , clothing, No. 114 West Eighty-seventh-st.; Michael Duggan, salesman, No. 207 East Fifteenth-st.; Alfred E. Fourtain, No. 33 West One-hundred-an r-twenty-eight-st., saines in Chubb, machinist, No. 110 West One-hundred-and-twenty-fourth-st.; James G. Winship, mechanical engineer, No. 334 West One-hundred-and-forty-fifth-st.; Cornelius E. Anderson, cashler, No. 39 West One-hundred-and-twenty-fourth-st., and William A. Stewart, manager, No. 1990 Washington-ave No. 1,390 Washington-ave.

THE CASE AGAINST BUCKLEY.

Mr. Wellman's opening address was brief. He said that Buckley had allowed the casting of an illegal vote by a man unknown to the prosecution. Some one had voted in the name of John Reilly in the morning, and when Reilly came to the polling place in the afternoon, he had to swear in his vote. Buckley knew Reilly; in fact, lived in the same house with him, and therefore must have connived at the illegal vote. His plan was to have the surplus of votes drawn out in such a way as to wipe out entirely the Republican vote.

Reilly testified first. He said he lived at No. 31 Chery-st. last year, but found the place unpleasant after having testified against Buckley before the Grand Jury. His neighbors cast so many slurs on him that he thought it better to move, and went to No. 400 Madison-st. He had lived in the former house nearly a year. Buckley also lived there. He had known Buckley for seven or eight years. His mother had known the defendant's parents in Ireland. The witness saw Buckley almost every evening while they lived in the same house.

On election day, Reilly voted at about 2:30 o'clock. As soon as the ballot clerk called out his name, Buckley said: "Somebody has voted in Reilly's name." The witness did not see him look into his registry book before making this announcement. Reilly then swore in his vote.

"Was Buckley in the place when you registered?" Judge Barrett asked.

"He was."

"Did he recognize you when you registered?" many slurs on him that he thought it better to

"He was."
"Did he recognize you when you registered?"
the Judge further asked.

"Yes, sir."

"When you voted, did he recognize you?"

"Well, not exactly."

It also came out that some one had been sent into the booth with him, although he was neither blind nor disabled. Relily caused some merriment by saying that he had intended to vote the Democratic ticket, but on finding that some one had been allowed to vote in his name, he put in a Republican ballot.

Mr. Howe's cross-examination related chiefly to whether Buckley had looked into his book before announcing that some one had voted in Relily's name. The witness wobbled a little on this point. The trial will go on to-day.

Peter Neville, who was convicted last Wednesday, will be sentenced to-morrow.

PETER COOPER'S MEMORY HONORED.

The exercises for Founder's Day, celebrating the one hundred and third anniversary of the birth of Peter Cooper, were held last evening under the auspices of the Alumni and Associated Classes of Cooper Union. Edward Cooper, who was introduced Cooper Union. Edward Cooper, who was introduced by Anthony J. Griffin, president of the Alumni Association, presided, and was enthusiastically received. He introduced the Rev. Dr. J. H. Rylance, who delivered a short prayer. Then followed the musical numbers on the programme.

Orations were delivered by Miss Mary Van Cleef on "Peter Cooper as a Philanthropist"; John O'Connell, "Peter Cooper as a Merchant," and Philip P. Farley, "Lincoln and Cooper."

The net-for of the hall was gayly decorated with flags and bunting, and over the speaker's chair was a finely executed bust of the founder.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

San Francisco, Feb. 12.—The first celebration at the Midwinter Exposition by a fraternal organ-ization took place to-day. It was in honor of the Independent Order of Good Templars. The weather was pleasant and the grounds were crowded.

Nashville, Feb. 12.—Last Thursday night Henry Snoddy and his wife were murdered and robbed at their home, in Union County This morning "Sam" Gwynne, a nephew of Mr. Snoddy, was arrested charged with the crime. He stoutly denies his guilt, but says he has a clew to the real murderer, which he has given the officers.

which he has given the officers.

San Francisco, Feb. 12.—A Pinkerton detective arrived here yesterday, having in custody Joseph Hahn, who fied from Natchez, Miss., last autumn after having stolen about \$100,000 worth of bonds, interest coupons and jewelry from his sister-inlaw, Mrs. Susan Schwartz. He will be returned to Natchez.

WINTER IN GRIM EARNEST A GREAT BLIZZARD RAGING

THE STORM REACHES FROM THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS TO THE ATLANTIC.

FROM THE LAKES TO THE GULF ONE VAST STRETCH OF SNOW, SLEET, WIND AND RAIN-A HURRICANE SWEEPS THE

SNOWBOUND ON WEST-ERN ROADS.

Chicago, Feb. 12.-The worst blizzard, so far as the Weather Bureau records show, for twentythree years raged here to-day. Street traffic was greatly impeded, and walking was accompanied with great danger to life and limb. Many persons were injured by being blown to the ground and against walls and posts by the wind. The wind's velocity was eighty miles an hour, the highest ever recorded for this city, and almost double the velocity of the wind which is blowing a blizzard in the Western States. The following statement was made by the chief of the Weather Bureau this morning:

"This storm started on the south coast of California Saturday morning, and Sunday it struck Texas. Then it turned to the northeast and increased in energy. This morning it was central in the Ohio Valley. There is over Lake Superior an area of very high pressure, and its proximity to the storm centre of the Ohio Valley has caused the abnormally high wind in this vicinity. The storm has stopped in the Southwest, and will stop in this neighborhood to-night and be followed by fair weather with a cold wave tomorrow. The wind will shift to the northwest from the northeasterly to-morrow morning and moderate greatly. The storm is now moving eastward. This is the highest steady wind since the bureau was established thirty-two years ago. The thermometer is 23 degrees above zero, but it will go down to zero when the wind abates."

The wind was so furious at the corners where 'sky-scrapers" are built, especially the Monadnock and Annex Block, bounded by Jackson, Van Buren and Dearborn sts. and Custom House Place, that extra policemen gave all their attention to the pedestrians. Dozens of women were lifted off their feet and blown to the ground or else pushed across the streets until they came in violent contact with walls, posts and other obstructions. Mrs. Brahany, of No. 361 South Clinton-st., a charwoman at the Art Institute, was lifted in the air and dashed against the fire plug at Dearborn and Van Buren sts. Two of her ribs were broken and it is believed she is internally injured. She lay in the snowdrift until men rushed to her rescue and the police ambulance took her home. The gusts of wind and blinding particles of snow frightened men as well as women from attempting to cross Dearborn-st. at Van Buren. Civilianz and policemen became a volunteer brigade, and on the principle that in union there is strength they locked arms with the belated office-workers and crossed in safety. At the Stock Yards there was a practical suspension of business all the morning. No buyers were to be seen. Stock trains were late, and

when they did arrive were covered with snow. In the suburbs the storm was felt with rather more severity than in the heart of the city. At Evanston the houses which line Sheridan Drive along the lake shore caught the full force of the blizzard. The wind piled the snow up against the front doors, filled up their verandas and made any gerting out of doors almost impossible except upon the most urgent necessity.

One of the big front windows of the Leland beginning of the storm. The glass was blown fore any serious damage was done by the snow.

The drifted snow and the high wind played havoc with the mail service. Nearly all the mail trains were late, and from some of them no tidings were received until late in the day. All the At 10 o'clock nothing had been heard from the Chicago and Alton train due at 7 o'clock. Local

delivery of mail was seriously interrupted. The driving snow made signals on railroad tracks practically useless and caused a collision between two freight trains on the Lake Shore tracks. Several cars were wrecked.

versary exercises which were held in all the schools during the afternoon. The attendance of pupils was small.

Omaha, Feb. 12.-Nebraska is snowbound in the strictest sense of the word. For the last twenty-four hours a terrific bilzzard has prevailed throughout the State, piling the snow in enormous drifts. The fall has been about twelve inches, and following the eight-inch fall of snow Thursday last makes the depth at least twentyinches. The cold is extremely severe. With few exceptions Omaha traffic of every description is suspended. Trains in every direction last night were abandoned. The mail trains are being got through with difficulty. The high wind has been piling the snow in great drifts. Reports from the interior show stock in good condition and farm-

ers are pleased with the immense snowfall, as it assures a fine winter wheat crop.

St. Louis, Feb. 12.—At 11 o'clock last night snow began falling here and continued throughout the night until this morning, when about ten inches covered the ground. The snow continued the greater part of the day. Reports received this morning show that the storm is general throughout Missouri and surrounding States. Railroad traffic is badly delayed, nearly all trains being from one to four hours late. The local observer at the weather bureau this morning issued a cold wave bulletin and predicted a fall of 30 degrees in the temperature before tomorrow. This would place the mercury 10 degrees below zero.

Detroit, Feb. 12.—The great southwestern blizzard reached this city about 10 o'clock this morning and raged furiously. Reports from all over the State show that the blizzard and ers are pleased with the immense snowfall, as it

all over the State show that the blizzard is prevailing.

All street-car traffic here is badly crippled, and some of the electric lines are completely clogged. The wind is blowing fifty miles an hour and increasing in velocity. All railroad trains are coming in late, and the different roads are preparing to send out snowploughs.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 12.—The wind is blowing at the rate of sixty miles an hour here, and the snow is drifting badly. The blizzard is the worst here in years, and the storm is general from Forty Wayne to the Straits of Mackinaw. Some damage to outbuildings has already resulted.

Cleveland, Feb. 12.—A severe wind and snow

sulted.

Cleveland, Feb. 12.—A severe wind and snow storm from the northwest struck this city this morning, and for a time the wind blew at a sixty-mile gait. From all the railroads came reports that the snow and wind had greatly impeded trains and nearly all were late. Street car traffic was almost entirely suspended on account of the snow, which fell faster than the entire force of sweepers could keep the tracks clear.

entire force of sweepers could keep the tracks clear.

Benton Harbor, Mich., Feb. 12.—The severest storm of the season has been raging for the past ten hours; a genuine Dakota blizzard is on with a forty-mile northeast wind. All trains are delayed from two to three hours and electric car lines run only with double motor power, and business is generally at a standstill.

Bay City, Mich., Feb. 12.—A furfous blizzard struck here early this morning and still rages. The weather is intensely cold and business is practically at a standstill.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 12.—The worst snowstorm in years raged all over Kansas and Missouri yesterday and last night, and to-day not a single train in the two States is on time. The snow averaged from a foot to two feet on the level. High winds accompanied it, and at some points in cuts it is twenty or thirty feet deep. At many places the schools are closed to-day. In towns with street railways the service was paralyzed. This was particularly true of this city. Leavenworth, Topeka and Fort Scott.

The snow was dry and the telegraph service was not injured.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Feb. 12.—The worst blizzard in years raged here to-day. All traffic is suspended and street-car travel abandoned. The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago passenger train No. 39 was snow-bound at Convoy, Ohio. At noon four cars lorded with perishable freight could not be moved away from the downtown station with four engines.

THE STORM IN THIS CITY.

SNOW AND SLEET COME ON THE WINGS OF A HOWLING GALE.

NEW-YORK WAS AN UNCOMFORTABLE CITY TO WALK AROUND IN YESTERDAY-DANGER AT SEA-COLD WEATHER EXPECTED.

A small Western blizzard came to town yespiercing wind. In the morning the wind sprang up from the northeast, and, increasing in force as the day wore on, brought threatening, heavy weather on land and sea, Observer Dunn, in his nest on top of the Equitable Building, knew from his telegrams from all over the country that the storm was coming, and holsted signals warning ships not to put to sea. From Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Illinois the wires brought word of the severity and the rapid eastward rush of the storm. The Western Union wires were reported at night to be working satisfactorily to the West and South, though all the Western wires were constantly bringing in accounts of the storm in the regions through which

they passed. falling rapidly in this city and the wind was driving it about and swirling it into drifts at all the street corners. In the afternoon the horsecars out on four horses and the cable-cars kept their tracks clear by sending out sweepers. A large contingent of the army of the unemployed found work in sweeping the sidewalks. At 5 o'clock the snow had become so fine that when one walked against the wind it sifted into his eyes and made pedestrianism anything but a pleasure.

By 10 o'clock the fine snow had become sleet. though under foot it was sloppy and "sposhey." THE WORST OF THE SEASON SO FAR.

It was the most widespread and the most over Louisville early in the morning, but it rapidly moved to the northeast. There were really two belts of storm in the country. South of the Tennessee Valley it was raining heavily. and north of it it was snowing. The two belts of storm threatened to unite over New-York. It was cold in New-England and in the lake gion.
The telephone lines in this city were not inter-

A cold wave is expected to follow the storm and then there will be good sleighing.

When the storm came down on the city yesterday it caught all the horses smooth shod, and

here was much slipping and falling in the treets. In Chambers-st., near the Court-iouse, no less than five horses fell within two official thermometer on top of the Equitable Building registered 29 degrees above zero, and

Building registered 29 degrees above zero, and there were indications of a further rise in the course of the night. At 11 o'clock three-quarters of a foot of snow had fallen in this city.

Mr. Dunn said last night: "The storm centre has divided and made two storm centres. One is off the Middle Atlantic Coast, and one is in the lower lake region. This, of course, keeps up high winds over all the intervening country. The winds are especially high all along the At-lantic Coast. At Block Island it is blowing-sixty miles an hour, and in this city about thirty-six miles an hour."

The high winds are expected to continue all to-day, and the weather to become colder. There was some trouble with the telegraph wires re-Hotel was blown in early this morning at the beginning of the storm. The glass was blown clear across one of the parlors by the force of operating-room said last night: "We are in fair operating-room said last night: "We a shape West, but it is blowing and snowing all the way to Washington."

TROUBLE WITH THE WIRES.

Considerable trouble was experienced in the early part of the evening with the wires between this city and Washington, but they worked better later on. From the West reports came in of the blocking of railroad traffic, and to preserve the balance of the Eastern and Western worlds the cable brought news of a great gale bowling over the British Isles. There is no doubt but that great damage was done to shipping by yesterday's storm, and that to-day the news of many wrecks will come in. The gale blew on shore and it was a fortunate ship that "clawed off shore" and got sea room last night. The blinding sleet added another element of danger to the high seas and flerce gales, and a sailor's lot was not a happy one. The man on shore was not particularly comfortable, but the man at sea was not only in discomfort but in peril.

The indications late last night were that the sleet would change to rain by daybreak. The of railroad traffic, and to preserve the balance

sleet would change to rain by daybreak. The ferry-boats made their trips with difficulty after night came down, and a trip on one of the long routes, such as the Staten Island and South Brooklyn ferries, was anything but pleasant. Coming after such a beautiful day as Sunday, the stormy weather of yesterday seemed especially severe. A man who could sit before an open fire yesterday and hear the storm howi around the corners of his house was comfortable; those who had to be out in the storm were miserable.

FOUR KILLED IN A COLLISION. BLINDING SNOW HID THE SIGNALS, AND THE

storm, which had been raging all the morning, freight train No. 40, west bound, and east-bound freight train No. 40, west bound, and east-bound light freight No. 25 on the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad came into collision two miles west of Bellevue at about 10:30 o'clock. Both engines and several freight cars were smashed and piled up in confusion. A special train was immediately sent from Norwalk with a number of physicians on board, and work was at once begun to rescue the trainmen who were still in the wreck. It was found that Conneil, the engineer, and McMullen, the fireman of engine 25, Johnson, the brakeman, and "Sam" Stowell, the engineer of engine 25 were killed. No. 25 was running behind passenger train No. 9, which was ordered to carry signals. At Bellevue freight No. 40 met the passenger train, and, believing the way to be clear, started out. It is evident that the engineers failed to see the signals on account of the storm.

Chicago, Feb. 12.-A dispatch to "The Herald" cations the floods in the lower Mississippi Valley last year will be repeated this spring. The big river has been rising at a rapid rate during the last three days, the water on the gauge last night regisnearly three feet since Friday night. This is higher than ever before known at this season of the year. The danger line at Memphis is thirty-two feet, but as the upper rivers are all full and sending down enormous volumes of water, it will be but a few days before that figure will be reached on the gauge. The Cumberland. Tennessee, St. Francis, White and Arkansas rivers are on the rampage; the lowlands along those streams have been flooded and the inhabitants driven to the hills. "Heavy rains have failers at Fort Smith, Ark., during the past week, and the Arkansas and Potent Tivers are both high and rising. It has been raining all day and many of the water-courses throughout the country are out of their banks."

Saranac Lake, N. Y., Feb. 12.-The worst storm of the season is now raging here. The thermometer has dropped 42 degrees in four hours and now registers 8 below zero. Snow is falling and, aided by a terrific west wind, is drifting badly.

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Kingston, N. Y., Feb. 12.—One of the severest snowstorms of the season set in this afternoon at about 3 o'clock. The wind is blowing a gale from the northeast, and people from the country towns say the roads are drifting badly. Trains are all behind time. Reports from along the river state that large forces of men were put to work this morning storing the ice crop, but that owing to the severity of the storm work had to be suspended in the afternaon.

Cooperstown, N. Y., Feb. 12.—Blizzard weather prevalls here to-night. The wind is blowing a gale and snow is falling rapidly. The mercury marks a point but little above zero.

Saratoga, N. Y., Feb. 13 (Special).—A northeast

## CHEERING LINCOLN'S NAME HIS BIRTHDAY CELEBRATED

THE REPUBLICAN CLUB'S ANNUAL TRIBUTE TO HIS MEMORY.

PATRIOTIC ENTHUSIASM SHOWN IN THE RI

CEPTION GIVEN TO THE RINGING SPEECHES -THE CHARACTER OF THE GREAT WAR PRESIDENT HELD UP FOR EMULATION.

In loving memory of the great patriot Abraham Lincoln, the Republican Club, of this city, dined last night at Delmonico's. The members of the club fittingly celebrated the birthday of Lincoln by one of the most successful dinner ever given by the club, and had ee great Republican leader been able to return to earth last night he would have wished for no other testimonial of the great love the people bear for him than the presence of such a represen to his memory. At every mention of Lincoln's and it was not until midnight that the grand qualities that made Lincoln dear to his country men ceased to be lauded. At that time the dinner came to an end, and the things which had made it a success became incidents that will live in the archives of the Republican Club of the City of New-York.

Besides talking about Lincoln the speakers made frequent reference to the Republican party. its glorious past and the bright hopes it has for future prosperity. Lemuel E. Quigg, the newly elected Congressman from the XIVth Congress District, was heartily cheered, and other members of the Republican party who were present received the plaudits of the enthusiastic

members of the Republican Club. The room in which the dinner was given was decorated with American flags, and above the table of honor was a large engraving of Lincoln. At each plate was a beautiful souvenir of the occasion in the form of an eight-page menu eard in which was a reproduction from the painting of Lincoln by Carpenter, and several copies of autograph letters written by the great leader. Besid's these there was a copy of the poem "Why Should the Spirit of Mortal be Proud," which Lincoln loved so well, and a miniature reproduction of the emancipation proclamation.

Edmund Wetmore, president of the club, oo cupied the chair. Around him were: Bishop John P. Newman, Frederick T. Greenhalge, Gov.

cupied the chair. Around him were: Bishop John P. Newman, Frederick T. Greenhalge, Governor of Massachusetts; Henry D. Esterbrooke, John G. Nicolay, Frank Hiscock, John L. Wilson, Judge Edward T. Bartlett, Lemuel E. Quigg. Warner Miller, William P. Hepburn, Sereno E. Payne, John Dalzell, Thomas J. Henderson and the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur.

Some of the others who were present were:
H. B. McCleilan, Benjamin Stearns, Louis Stearns, James Phillips, jr., Dr. Horace T. Hanks, Alfred H. Mason, George F. Senbury, F. M. Fray, A. L. Merram, H. A. Rogers, W. H. Balley, George H. Stover, F. B. Robinson, Job E. Hedges, G. L. McAlpin, J. A. Roberts, Colonel E. A. McAlpin, William H. Arnoux, W. H. Perkins, C. A. Blood, C. A. Winch, A. I. Engelhardt, L. L. Van Allen, Donald McLean, Thomas B. Underhill, O. M. Chase, George A. Rogers, C. B. Haight, Robert Driscoll, jr., B. B. McAlpin, W. Scott Pyle, Colonel I. G. Gardner, A. B. Colvin, Charles N. Taintor, Henry Elilot, A. H. Glesson, J. McKlinley, Jr., Charles W. Bowen, Colone Frank Cheney, George W. English, W. F. Wakeman, John W. Sisson, John H. Knapp, Charles P. Lincola, John Stewart, Pierre J. Smith, General John T. Lockman, Dr. Thomas M. Dillinsham, A. B. Price, J. Van Vechten Gloott, Thomas Sturgis, General Thomas Eckert, W. Babcock, Jr., Charles H. Langdon, Frank Arnold, William C. Roberts, J. B. Lutz, Thomas E. Stewart, Judge Follett, George R. Fitch, John E. Wilbur, D. O. Wickman, Charles E. Bidwell, Dr. J. Clark Thomas, Charles Gulden, A. B. Hepburn, H. C. Conger, E. H. Conkling, E. J. Carter, Charles R. Skinner, Colonel E. M. L. Ehlers, Garrett A. Hobart, E. B. Harper, Thomas H. Carter, Charles R. Skinner, Colonel E. M. L. Ehlers, Garrett A. Hobart, E. B. Harper, Thomas H. Carter, Charles R. Skinner, Colonel E. M. L. Ehlers, Garrett A. Hobart, E. B. Harper, Thomas H. Carter, Charles R. Skinner, Colonel E. M. L. Ehlers, Garrett A. Hobart, E. B. Harper, Thomas H. Carter, Charles R. Skinner, Colonel E. M. L. Ehlers, Garrett Laudender, L. L. Seaman, W. H. Hume, J. James A. Blanchard, William Brookfield, Edward C. Jones, Otto Irving Wise, E. B. Hinsdale, James S. Lehmaier, Mortimer C. Addoms, General Samuel Thomas, Thomas F. Wentworth, C. Y. Wenple, James M. Wandling, S. V. Schoonmaker, Benlamin F. Fairchilds, William Leary, Henry L. Einstein, George A. Strong, A. H. Steele, George A. Morrison, Dr. E. F. Bush, George West, Theodore G. Peck, Ira M. Hedges, C. C. Shayne, Mayor Wanser, George B. Inman, Julien T. Davies, Julien T. Davies, Jr.; Abraham Gruber, Henry Grasse, Monroe B. Bryant.

PRESIDENT WETMORE'S REMARKS. When the time came for the speeches, Edmund Wetmore called the noisy clubmen to

When the time came for the speeches, Edmund Wetmore called the noisy clubmen to order and spoke to them as follows:

Gentiemen of the Republican Club: To one and all and to our honored guests f bid a hearty welcome. I see there has been no need of a sergeant-at-arms to get a full quorum—and the presence of detectives in evening dress is unnecessary, for there is no man here "better than his party." Nor need we fear to exercise our privileges as American citizens, and give free expression to our pride in our common country, for there is no authority here to haul down the American flag.

We meet to honor the sacred memory of Lincoln, and to express our devotion to the Republican party—reassert its principles—recall its history, and derive from its giorious past renewed faith in its yet more glorous future.

We have seen a so-called campaign of education ending with the amazing spectacle of the repudlation by its conductors of all they professed to teach. Protection denounced as robbery, and then adopted and embraced in shape so twisted and transformed that it becomes robbery indeed. The necessary revenue proclaimed as the only constitutional measure of a tariff, and then a tariff proposed that fails to produce an adequate revenue, and plunges the country into the guif of a deficit. The patriotic and spirited diplomacy that protected the American salior in Chill, and upheld the honor of the flag, derided and reviled, and then, upon stories as to the marines that would not have found credence even if told to marines, a course of diplomacy, or rather of duplicity, entered upon—which, proceeding from political blunders to political crimes, has culminated in a fallure that would be ridiculous if it were not humiliating, and leaves us in wonder which is the attempt or the servitity that seeks to excuse it.

Many are the excuses that have been suggested as the sources of our trouble. It is the alleged folly of a former Administration. It is industrial disturbances that are affecting the whole civilized world; it is the

BISHOP NEWMAN ON LINCOLN.

Mr. Wetmore then introduced Bishop Newma He spoke as follows:

He spoke as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Republican Club of the City of New-York: On this memorial day let us call the roll of honon recount the benefactors of mankind, enumerate the illustrious statesmen of the mighty past, and you will agree with me that there is no name or certain of imperishable fame than the name of Abraham Lincoin.

Human glory is often fickle as the winds and transient as a summer day, but his place in history is assured. Generations may pass away; empire may rise and fall; Governments may change in form and substance; republics may be born and die; liberty may be a homeless wanderer among the tribes of men, but so long as men shall estant partity, revere wisdom, admire self-almost the constant of the